Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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WOMEN VOTERS FIGHT EASY DIVORCE BILLS

Wyoming's Woman Legislator Wins Unanimous Support—Nevada Members, Elected by Men, Backslide

Women voters have thrown their political power against "six months' divorce," in two States within the last few weeks. They protested in Nevada to men whom they had no voice in electing, and they may have lost—the result is not yet certain. They protested in Wyoming to men and a woman whom they helped to elect, and they won a clear-cut victory.

Although the votes of the Nevada Legislature on the "easy divorce" bill have been heralded in the press, nothing has been said of the little drama that has been going on in Wyoming, the oldest suffrage State in the country.

A few weeks ago an apparently innocent bill was introduced in the lower branch of the Wyoming Legislature as House Bill No. 266. The bill was only three and one half lines long, but it carried with it the dangerous feature of "easy divorce." Someone had evidently seen the possibilities for making Wyoming the Mecca of the discontented eastern rich who want lenient divorce laws.

The bill reduced the twelve months' requirement for citizenship and made it possible for one to reside in the State but six months and obtain a divorce. It was such a law as made Reno notorious several years ago.

But the bill did not escape the notice of the women of the State. Women have been voting in Wyoming for forty-six years. Throughout the State the women's clubs agitated for the defeat of the bill. They drew up a petition and sent it to the woman who is serving as representative at the Capitol, Mrs. Morna A. Wood. Mrs. Wood understood how the women of the State felt about it, when they asked her to use all her influence against the passage of the bill.

Representative Wood is modest and retiring in her general demeanor, but is forceful and effective when the occasion demands. She got up on the floor of the House and made a forceful and urgent address. She recommended that the measure be indefinitely postponed; and on her presentation the members of the House voted to kill the bill—by a unanimous vote.

Meanwhile in Nevada the new women voters sent delegations up to Carson City protesting against the proposed restoration of the six months' divorce law. They had had no chance to vote for the men who were sitting in the State House, but they made their voices heard. The bill, which had passed the House with a rush, was held up in the Senate, and as reported in last week's Woman's Journal, was defeated. But the forces that were behind it proved too strong. A few days later the bill was reconsidered and finally passed by the narrow majority of 12 to 10. It is not yet certain whether Governor Boyle will veto the bill or not.

There are two outstanding facts about the Nevada divorce bill. In the first place, women had had nothing to do about the election of the legislators; suffrage had not been granted in time. In the second place, the men who were in control of the Legislature were the men who fought the passage of the suffrage amendment so bitterly in Nevada last fall. Behind the Legislature's action was George Wingfield, Nevada's only millionaire.

While the anti-suffragists of Nevada have been working day and night for the divorce bill, Eastern anti-suffragists are now pointing to the action of their friends as the bad results of equal suffrage in Nevada which they predicted.

IN PARIS

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Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is talking to a woman conductor.

SUFFRAGE BILL WINS IN INDIANA SENATE

Measure Similar to That in Illinois Passes 37 to 3—House Likely to Follow—Governor Favors

The Indiana Senate passed the limited suffrage bill on Feb. 20 by a vote of 37 to 3. If the bill goes through the House, Indiana women will have the same political rights that women already have in Illinois. Governor Ralston has announced that he will sign the bill.

"When the clerk of the Senate announced the result of the vote to the members of the House," says the Indiana Times, "there was a wild demonstration, which indicated the bill will go through the House as well as the Senate and become a law. In inner circles it is said no obstacle will be placed in the path of the bill."

The action, which came as a surprise, was a result of a caucus of the Democratic majority, and the bill was passed under suspension of the rules.

It had been introduced only a few days before by Senator Maston, and in the House by Representative Rule. The story had spread that the House was to pass the bill quickly and so leave the final decision to the Senate. But the Senate took the first step, and the responsibility now rests with the House as to whether or not Indiana shall any longer keep from her women the rights already exercised by women in Illinois.

The morning session of the Senate opened with prayer by Mrs. Calla Vayhinger of Upland, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U. Mrs. Vayhinger and the other suffrage workers were surprised at the quick and almost unanimous action. The passage of the bill was followed by a burst of applause in which the senators joined the women.

The only men who voted against the bill were Zearing, Democrat, and Kinder and Reser, Republicans.

The House Committee on the Judiciary A reported the bill favorably by a unanimous vote the day after it was introduced.

"I am for the proposed suffrage bill, and will do nothing against it," said Governor Ralston.

"I am not opposing anything the Legislature may do on this question and if the bill passes the Legislature I will permit it to become a law.

"I have always stood for suffrage."

EIGHT HOUR LAW UPHELD BY COURT

Supreme Court Decides California Act for Women Workers Is Constitutional

The California eight-hour labor law for women employed in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, except those in harvesting and canning fruit, boarding houses and graduate nurses in hospitals, was upheld as constitutional by the Supreme Court at Washington on Feb. 23.

The decision is of first importance, as establishing the principle that reducing the hours of woman's labor to eight hours a day is not an improper exercise of a State's police powers. Hitherto the court had been called upon to go only so far as to uphold a limitation to ten hours a day in the Massachusetts law and fifty-four hours a week in the Ohio law.

BOTH DELAWARE REPORTS FAVOR

House and Senate Committees Vote for Amendment—Latter Is Unanimous

Delaware suffragists won a victory last week at Dover when the Revised Statutes Committee of the House reported favorably the resolution for a suffrage amendment. The resolution was introduced by Representative Saulsbury. On Tuesday the Senate Committee reported favorably by a unanimous vote.

The campaign is proceeding with vim and success. During three weeks 55 meetings were held through the State at which over 6,000 persons were present, and thousands more have been reached through the permanent headquarters in Wilmington and Dover. More than a thousand people have signed the petition to the Legislature and over 10,000 pieces of literature have been distributed.

CHICAGO WOMEN VOTE FOR MAYOR

Primary Ends Warm Campaign for Nominations—Harrison Defeated by Democrats

Chicago women voted at a mayoralty primary for the first time Feb. 23. A warm campaign has been in progress for weeks, with appeals directed to a large extent at the women voters.

Press reports say that about 136,000 women went to the polls, but an accurate report cannot be given until next week. The number of women registered was 218,712.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison was defeated and Robert M. Sweitzer, county clerk, was overwhelmingly chosen for the Democratic nomination. It is not yet certain whether Judge Olson or William Hale Thompson won the Republican nomination. Judge Olson was backed by a large contingent of women voters because of his notable record as municipal judge.

MONTANA HOUSE AGAINST RACING

Adopts Minority Report to Eliminate Race Track Gambling—Women Voters Take Stand

Although a reactionary Nevada Legislature has put through gambling and racing bills over the protests of the new women voters, the Montana House last week adopted a minority report to eliminate race-track gambling. The vote was 31 to 6.

A poll regarding the bill was taken of the first 34 women who registered in Anaconda. Of the 25 who answered, all but three were in favor of abolishing gambling.

MOTHER WON AND FATHER REAPED

Terrible Story of Injustice Under New Mexico Law Told by George Creel

George Creel tells a terrible story of injustice toward women in New Mexico in the March Pictorial Review. That State still has the law naming the father as the sole guardian of the children, entitled to all their earnings during minority and all damages in event of death and disability.

"A deserted wife, armed only with the dauntless courage that flows from mother-love, took in washing, cooked, sewed, and successfully carried her brood to the point where three boys could commence to help. The oldest, at the very outset of his wage-earning career, had both legs cut off in a railroad accident.

"The mother sued, and just when things looked bright for a verdict in her favor, the father appeared upon the scene and compromised the suit for three thousand dollars. The frantic woman killed herself; after a time the drunken father dynamited the house in which two of his sons were sleeping, and the remaining portion of the three thousand dollars came in quite handily as a defense fund."

The Executive Board and Directors of the Kentucky State Federation of Women's Clubs in session at Louisville last week not only endorsed equal suffrage but adopted a resolution, introduced by request of Mrs. James A. Leech, instructing the Legislative Committee to do everything possible to aid in putting suffrage measures through the next Legislature.

The National Woman's Peace Party already has branches in seven cities.

MADAME ANTI MAKES HER ANNUAL REPORT

By Anne O'Hagan

Fellow-workers in the great cause of Keeping - Things-as-They-Are, and Sisters in the Closeknit Family of Those - who - Distrust All-but-Themselves—Ladies:

To begin, I shall ask you to join with me in reciting a few of the fundamental articles of our creed.

First.—All women are fools, and could not use the ballot if they had it.

Second.—All men are greater fools, and women can easily induce them to use the ballot as they desire.

Third.—Woman is too pure to wade in the mire of politics.

Fourth.—Vicious and ignorant women, well known by us to form the majority of the sex, would vote in overwhelming numbers, degrading the standard of our electorate.

Fifth.—Woman takes no interest in public affairs and begs to be spared the burden of them.

Sixth.—Woman, if enfranchised, would neglect her home and her sacred calling of mother in her feverish, unscrupulous passion for politics.

Seventh.—Woman is already represented at the polls by her father, her husband and her sons. Every well-regulated woman is equipped with these masculine appendages. If she can't bribe or club her males into voting as she wishes, she had better come to us and take a few lessons in our course on the application of indirect influence.

But time presses. We must proceed from the inspiring recital of our creed to a review of our accomplishments. Ladies, I bring you good tidings. Our cause is prospering. The wave of suffrage hysteria is receding. Last year it engulfed but two States. Since 1910 it has engulfed but seven—only about one-seventh of the number of States in the Union, only about one-half the territory of the nation. Thus you readily perceive that every day we are gaining. Let us but keep untarnished our high contempt for mathematics—a branch of learning most unwomanly when applied to ought but household accounts and auction scores—and I shall shortly be able to proclaim to you our entire victory over our misguided enemies, and our freedom to return to the homes which we love so wordily and which we have abandoned for the Platform only from the sternest sense of duty.

The times have been fighting with us to bring about this notable recession of suffrage sentiment which I have just reported to you. The great war, frightful as it is, has had its compensations; not only has it revived the womanly art of knitting and thus been a boon to yarn factories, as well as to young women at the awkward age when they do not know what to do with their hands, but it has also brought us face to face with the question of the basis of government. As we Antis never weary of pointing out, even at the risk of monotony, Home is the corner-stone of the State, the Family is the keystone in the arch of civilization. And where, ladies, would the Home be today in Europe, where would the Family be, if our misguided sisters, the suffragists, had succeeded in their unnatural ambition to win a voice in government? I need not formulate the reply. Brussels, Rheims, Louvain, answer for me. Man, the Voter, Man who decrees war and war supplies, Man whose proud chest swells over the size of the army budget, Man the Hero, the Arms-Bearer, he, from a hundred bomb-laden aeroplanes, behind the batteries of a thousand howitzers, is showing how sacred to him is the preservation of the home; while woman, physically, spiritually, temperamentally incapable of that glorious task, sits in the safe shelter his love and chivalry provide for her, enduring, to be sure, the anxieties attendant upon delayed and censored mails, but shielded as always from the ruder aspects of life and reality. Let us never forget the answer which Poland, Belgium—all Europe—fling today to the suffragists' plea; let us never forget that the Home is the unit of the State, and man is the final protector of the Home. The Vote belongs to the Home's ultimate defender!

Ladies, I thank you.—Puck.

"GOLDEN BOUGH" CREDITS WOMEN

Authority on Primitive Peoples Gives Women Honor for Ending Nomadic Life

After citing numerous references to authoritative sources which lead to the conclusion that women have from earliest recorded time performed the manual labor of agriculture among primative people, while the men have attended to their weapons and devoted their energies to hunting, Sir J. G. Frazer, in the Golden Bough, Part V., vol. 1, p. 129, states the following conclusions:

"Thus, by the operations of turning up the ground and winnowing the seed, though neither operation aimed at anything beyond satisfying the immediate pangs of hunger, savage man or rather savage woman, was unconsciously preparing for the whole community a future and more abundant store of food, which would enable them to multiply and to abandon the old migratory and wasteful manner of life for a more settled and economic mode of existence. So curiously sometimes does man, aiming his shafts at a near but pretty mark, hit a greater and more distant target.

"On the whole, then, it appears highly probable that, as a consequence of a certain natural division of labor between the sexes, women have contributed more than men toward the greatest advance in economic history, namely, the transition from a nomadic to a settled life, from a natural to an artificial basis of subsistance."

Oakes Ames, Director of the Botanic Garden of Harvard University, writes:

"These conclusions are in complete accordance with my own deductions from my studies of the agriculture and horticulture of antiquity. They show that all the exhibits in the Big Tent should not be confined to the celebration of man's loneliness in the great achievements which have advanced the race."

The golf-links lie so near the mill
That almost every day
The laboring children can look out
And watch the men at play.
—Sarah N. Cleghorn in N. Y. Tribune.

NEWS NOTES

John Kendrick Bangs, in accepting a recent invitation to speak for equal suffrage, wrote that he was "with the cause heart and soul, and only too glad to do what he could to help it along."

Slavery was first introduced into this country in Virginia, when women were sold as wives to the colonists.—Child's answer on history examination.

The Michigan commission on industrial relations having discovered that thousands of women support their husbands, it only remains for the State to pass a law keeping woman in her place.—Detroit Journal.

Women are one-half the human race, the teachers of a large part of the race, the mothers of all the race, therefore the welfare of the race demands that the experience of women be utilized politically, be voiced directly and be recorded by voting individually.—Denney.

"The right of voting," said Secretary of State Bryan at the recent Convention of the Woman's National Democratic League, "requires the expression of two qualities—intelligence and morality. Until it can be proved that women have not these qualifications, they should not be denied the ballot."

I am often asked to avoid the question of suffrage when speaking before gatherings of women. I have no more sympathy with the feminine anti-suffragists than I have with slaves who prefer the relative irresponsibility of slavery to the hardships and responsibilities which self-dependent freedom imposes.—Charles Fleischer.

A beautiful life has passed away with the death of Bertha Coover of London, O. She was secretary of the Ohio W. S. A. for nine years, was active in county and local work, and served at one time as National Press Chairman. She garve her aid also to other good causes. Her sweetness, cheerfulness and patience endeared her to her friends, and she showed these qualities to the last. She bequeathed her property for public purposes, and part of it for the suffrage work.

Every victory for suffrage is a permanent victory; every repulse is an incentive to greater effort. Indeed, the extreme anti-suffragists might go so far as to insist that the suffragists have an unfair advantage over the antis, as the latter must continue to fight in every State that votes in opposition to suffrage equality, while the other side is relieved from further anxiety in any State that once accepts the principle. And that is a point which must not be lost sight of in figuring on the inevitable outcome of the suffrage movement.—Boston Journal.

I am not going to speak about woman suffrage—I will say that I have read a great deal about it, but have not read a single argument against it that was worth considering—about the strongest argument that I have heard against giving woman the privilege of voting is that she cannot become a policeman, as though to become a policeman was the highest object of man's ambition, and anybody who could not be a policeman should not vote.—The late Archbishop P. W. Riordan.

A THANKFUL HEART

By Eugenia B. Frothingham

It is well to observe the good points of our opponents, and I should like to draw attention to a conspicuous and admirable quality of the anti-suffragists which one cannot describe better than to call it a thankful heart.

An almost militant optimism has long been noticeable among those who oppose votes for women. For instance, when the suffrage cause was very weak indeed the antis were thankful for every woman who joined it—provided she were ugly enough—because this proved their contention that no woman would ask for a vote who could find some man to make love to her.

But when women of charm and beauty walked in the New York parade of 1913, the antis were thankful still, because this phenomenon showed that the suffrage movement was once for all and above all to be stigmatized by the righteous as "a sex appeal."

The anti-suffragist is always grateful for wise and beneficent laws passed in non-suffrage States, because this shows what good can be accomplished without woman's vote; but when a State grants votes to its women, the anti-suffragist becomes grateful for all bad laws passed in it, because this proves what an evil thing woman's vote is.

When women were first given the vote and failed to establish prohibition, the antis were triumphant and pointed out how this failure to work good showed the incompetence of equal suffrage. But when the great prohibition victories began in equal suffrage territory, the antis were triumphant still, and now they said that prohibition was a bad thing, and they claimed to have discovered a township that could no longer support electric lights on its main street because of losing revenue from liquor licenses, and, as the Duchess said to Alice in Wonderland, "The moral of this is" that equal suffrage was shown as not only incompetent but evil.

Last November, when we won two more States from the diminishing array of anti-suffrage strongholds, the antis were so pleased about it that they gave a public jubilee! The moral of this might be obscure to the simple minded, but to the determinedly cheerful all things are possible, and the antis were found to be celebrating, as suffrage losses, those contested States in which the movement for political equality had not prevailed. As the States in question had never belonged to the suffrage camp, and as it is obvious that one cannot lose what one does not possess, it seems as though the thankful heart of the antis were an unusually staunch and valuable possession.

The difference between an optimist and a pessimist has been thus described: "The optimist sees the doughnut, the pessimist sees the hole," and with regard to the two States which the antis lost to us, it seems that these ladies were exceptionally determined not to see the hole!

When women were given public office in suffrage States this was considered an argument for anti-suffrage because it showed how women with the vote would leave the home, and when Miss Davis was appointed to leave her home and become Commissioner of Corrections in New York City, it was considered an argument for anti-suffrage because it proved that women could gain public office without the vote.

When all States are won to suffrage we suppose that the antis will be cheerful still and find a cause for triumph in such a victory because it will lend emphasis to the time-honored Scripture phrase that "the wicked shall prosper in their ways."

DOROTHY DIX ON MOTHER LOVE

Dorothy Dix says:

"Those of us who believe in suffrage for women believe that the most valuable gift that women will bring to the service of their country, when they are permitted to serve it, is this passion of motherhood. We believe that we need mothers in politics, and that the whole human race is crying to be mothered. We believe that when women have a vote there will be no more child labor; that the life of a baby will be thought to be as valuable as that of a pig, and that millions will not be spent for the conservation of the lives of animals and nothing for those of children.

"Blessed be mother love, the one love that never fails and never wearies; the love that clings the closer to us the more others turn away from us and the more we need it."

THE WORTH OF A VOTE

"How much has the right to vote been worth to men?"

Alice Stone Blackwell, in a lucid little leaflet, "The Worth of a Vote," asks this question. Then she clearly and concisely shows what "The Worth of a Vote" has been.

Suffrage workers in every 1915 campaign State will find this a very helpful document.

"Suffrage and Mormonism" and "Massachusetts Laws" are also among Miss Blackwell's latest work.

Every writer, legislative worker, speaker, debater or worker who wants to be well informed and efficient should send five cents today for a set of these three interesting leaflets.

The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News
585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

Full Suffrage for Women

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

Illinois

Number of Suffrage Electoral Votes—91

Campaign States

	House	Senate	Goes to Voters
Massachusetts	168-39	34- 2	1915
	196-33	33- 3	
New Jersey	49- 4	15- 3	, Sept.,
	58- 0	17- 4	1915
New York	125- 5	40- 2	1915
	114- 0	34- 0	
West Virginia	76- 8	28- 1	1916

States Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another

Iowa	81-26	31-15	1916
		38-11	
North Dakota	77-29	31-19*	1916
Pennsylvania	131-70	26-22	1915
	130-71		
Tennessee	74-14	26- 3	Uncertain

For Partial Suffrage

Indiana	37- 3	
Vermont	29-10	

Other Legislative Action

The suffrage amendment passed both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature by votes of 51-18 and 23-12; it is prevented from going to the voters by a law which says that only three amendments can be submitted at once. Three had already been submitted.

A bill for partial suffrage passed the South Dakota House 59-40, but was defeated in the Senate 24-18. The North Carolina House voted 68-39 against the suffrage amendment.

Favorable action in committee has been taken in the Texas House, Alabama Senate, Indiana House, both Delaware Houses and Minnesota Senate and unfavorable action in the Alabama House. The full suffrage amendment has been reported without recommendation in the South Dakota House.

Out of the seventeen State Legislatures that have yet taken up a suffrage measure, the action in thirteen has been without qualification favorable.

*The North Dakota Senate passed the amendment this year 31-14, but reconsidered and tabled it 26-1.

COMPLETE PEACE PARTY IN GOTHAM

Women Organize Against War—Members Are Asked Not to Take Sides

Organization of the New York branch of the Woman's Peace Party was completed last week. Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot was elected chairman, and the officers comprise many of the ablest women in New York.

Mrs. Pinchot asked that the members of the Peace Party refrain from taking sides in the present conflict in Europe and that work be done with children to keep them from war plays and games.

There was applause when Miss Sadie American said that one thing women could do was to refuse absolutely to wear anything in the way of war fashions.

"It is a day of new ideas and opportunities," said Miss Alice Carpenter, "and this movement is the newest of all. Women previously suffered in silence and only wished in time of war that they had more sons to offer. Now they feel that they are justified in saying that they will not bear sons to be slaughtered, and the idea that women shall be called upon in time of war to bear unceasingly is an outrage. We are protesting not only for the women but also for the men who suffer on the battlefield."

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell will attend the Mississippi Valley Conference at Indianapolis.

The New York Evening Post has just brought out a splendid suffrage number. It is full of valuable information and campaign ammunition.

The first woman to be elected a member of the Swedish academy, as she was the first of her sex to receive the literary Nobel prize, is Selma Lägerlof. Her election to membership among the 18 "immortals" of the Swedish nation marks a distinct epoch in the progress of woman in Scandinavia, and not the least significant feature is that her election has been recognized as a just reward of merit. There were practically no dissenting voices, according to the Associated Press. All the principal Swedish poets, poetasters and prose writers of distinction have been members, but as the academy is self-perpetuating it is difficult for writers of radical tendencies to obtain recognition. Since receiving the Nobel prize, five years ago, Miss Lägerlof has published an average of one novel or collection of stories each year. Her latest work is called "The Emperor of Portugallia."

The constitutional amendment providing for equal suffrage in South Dakota was reported from committee in the House Feb. 19 without recommendation.

VICTORY

Out of Darkness Into Light

Tune—"Battle Hymn of the Republic."

By Ella Gilbert Ives.

Oh victory is coming, we can see the gleam afar,
Where the east is bright with liberty, a newly-risen star;
And the dawn is surely breaking on the dim horizon bar,
As we go marching on.

It is coming, it is coming, for the mountain-tops of snow
With the rising sun of freedom in the west are all aglow;
Soon from orient to occident the light of day will flow,
The world is marching on.

It is coming, surely coming! for the God whom we implore
Leads His children out of Egypt, just as in the days of yore;
If we dare to rise and follow—follow Him whom we adore,
As He goes marching on.

He is calling out the home-guard, calling to the fray
His reserves, the loyal home-guard who at the altar pray;
They are coming, gentle woman; with a high heroic "Yea,
We, too, are marching on."

He is calling in the old guard, up in heaven enrolled;
We can see their faces shining with a beauty manifold;
We can hear their "hallalujahs" for the victory foretold,
Their souls are marching on.

We will close our ranks, nor fail to summon courage into play;
Follow close our mighty Leader, and His righteous call obey;
In a holy cause, invincible, we're sure to win the day,
For God is marching on.

We will close our ranks, unfaltering to storm the last redoubt;
Votes for women! Votes for women! angel trumpets, sweet the shout,
As we press behind the Victor who will surely lead us out,
For God is marching on.

"MALT" SAYS IT FEARS SUFFRAGE

New York Interest Circulates Leaflet—Says Women's Vote Would Kill Industry

Adolph Keitel, whose letterhead reads "Malt, 18 Broadway, New York," is circulating a letter-circular dated Feb. 15 with the following paragraph among others:

"Woman suffrage in the State of New York, which is now freely predicted, will, it is greatly feared, also place the State in the prohibition column in a few years. THIS WOULD KILL THE MALTING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES."

This letter circular was recently sent by an unknown person to the woman suffrage headquarters in Rochester.

Miss Julia Marlowe, the noted actress, has joined the advisory council of the Congressional Union. "I never could see," said her husband, E. H. Sothern, in a recent interview, "why any argument should be necessary to establish a simple act of justice like the enfranchisement of women."

WOMAN SHOWS LIVING CASE TO LEGISLATURE

Child Bureau Would Have Saved Her Son and She Helps Others—House Stirred, Passes Bill

One little woman, mother of a thirteen-year-old imbecile son, has done more for the child hygiene bill in Kansas, says the Topeka Capital, than all the able talks that have been made by Dr. S. J. Crumbine and the members of the women's lobby that has been working for the bill.

There is no help in the Bureau of Child Hygiene bill for this particular mother, nor for her feeble-minded son. Thirteen years old, hopelessly imbecile, he is past human help. But he was born a normal baby. He might be well on the road toward being a useful citizen, as his three brothers and sisters are.

A Living Example

This would have been the case if this mother could have known the things she wants the Bureau of Child Hygiene to teach other mothers. The mother who can do nothing for her own son read in the newspapers of the Travis bill. She brought her son with her to Topeka as a living example of what is happening every day through the ignorance of mothers in Kansas.

She came to the women of the lobby who are working for the child hygiene bill with the power of votes behind them. A conference of Senators and Rrepresentatives was called. The mother and her half-witted son confronted them, the mother sustained by the thought that she might save others the anguish she has suffered.

"Gentlemen," said the mother, pushing her son forward, "I have traveled from my home,"—and she named the little Western town,—"to tell you the story of this little boy."

Then came the story. She told how her baby, apparently normal and healthy, was stricken with what was considered a mild malady. But he grew no better, and seemed not to be of normal intelligence. He grew older, but did not improve.

Waited Until Too Late

Finally, when the child was 7 or 8 years old, she took him to a doctor in the city. The doctor told her the trouble. It could easily have been remedied when the child was a baby, said the doctor, and shook his head. Now it was too late. The mother couldn't believe it. The family was fairly well to do by this time.

Mother and son have traveled all over the continent since that time. They have called on doctors who are known as specialists. But always the same report, "Too late." If she had only come sooner—if she had known in time that her son needed attention.

"The State of Kansas, gentlemen, has been very kind to my children," the mother finally told the Senators and Representatives in Dr. Crumbine's office. "For three of them the State has built universities and colleges. The State has made them, educationally.

"But for this baby, he will never be anything more"—she struggled to keep back the tears—"for this baby the State has built an asylum at Winfield. Some time he will have to go there. But it won't be while I am alive.

"If there had been a Bureau of Child Hygiene when this boy was a baby, the Winfield institution would not have been needed by him now. But the Bureau could save some other mother's boy."

Dr. Crumbine, secretary of the State Board of Health, has asked the State to give $30,000, the amount it costs to kill one soldier in the European war, to save the babies in Kansas in the next two years. The "baby bill" had been badly mutilated in the House Committee of Hygiene and Public Health. The appropriation clause had been removed. Doctor Crumbine, however, and the women determined to do what they could out of the limited appropriation allowed the department if the Legislature would authorize the Bureau.

When the bill passed unanimously in the House on third reading, Robert Stone of Shawnee, speaker, stated that the Bureau would get a liberal appropriation.

A Liberal Appropriation

"I don't want any member of the House to vote for this measure under a mistaken impression," said Stone, facing the minority side. "This new Bureau is going to get an appropriation from this Legislature sufficient to enable Doctor Crumbine to carry out the provisions of the bill. The few thousands of dollars required are as nothing compared to the saving of the lives of the babies of Kansas that are lost every year from preventable diseases."

President Wilson told a delegation of women who brought a petition signed by 28,000 persons asking an embargo on exports of war materials last week, that such an embargo, in his opinion, would be an unneutral act. Miss Elsie Lang, of Brooklyn, N. Y., headed the visitors. The President added that he appreciated the humanitarian motives which prompted the women.

The pluck and cheerfulness with which Sarah Bernhardt underwent her surgical operation should disprove the notion that suffragists are "hysterical."

"HOME-CONVERTING"

EVERY suffragist who wishes to make her opinion count will want to use one or more Woman's Journals per week for purely propaganda purposes. Many suffragists, who cannot make speeches or canvass or lobby or go out of the home, use an extra Journal every week for clippings for their correspondence. Many others send a year's subscription where it will make converts. Still others send it where it will furnish facts and arguments for speeches and press work. This use of the Journal we call "Home-Converting."

Do you not find that every single subscription used is a suffragist investment which pays good interest?

Agnes E. Ryan.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors

Mary Johnston
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
Reginald Wright Kauffman
Zona Gale
Florence Kelley
Witter Bynner
Ben B. Lindsey
Caroline Bartlett Crane
Josephine Peabody Marks
Ellis Meredith
Mabel Craft Deering
Eliza Calvert Hall

Office - 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone, Back Bay 4717

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Business Manager, Agnes E. Ryan.

TWO LEGISLATURES

An easy-divorce bill was defeated by a unanimous vote in the Wyoming House of Representatives the other day, after a strong protest against it from the women of the State, and an earnest speech by Mrs. Wood, the only woman member of the House. The Wyoming Legislature was elected by men and women.

At about the same time the Nevada Legislature, for which no woman had had a chance to vote, disregarded a strong protest from the women, and re-enacted the easy-divorce law which had proved such a gold mine to the State.

In both cases, it was the "business interests" that fought for easy divorce. When Nevada was the only State that granted divorce after six months' residence, it became the Mecca for unhappily married persons of wealth, from all over the country; and during their six months of residence they spent money freely. Through the efforts of Nevada women the same Legislature that voted overwhelmingly for the suffrage amendment voted to lengthen the required term of residence to a year.

This led to a great shrinkage of revenue for hotel-keepers and merchants. As soon as they realized the enormous money loss involved, a strong reaction against the new law set in. The leaders of the movement to restore the six months' limit fought the equal suffrage amendment, as Margaret Foley reported during the campaign, because the women generally favored the longer term. But they have been able to pass the old law over the women's protest.

The Nevada Legislature that originally passed the easy-divorce bill was elected by men alone. All the successive Legislatures that kept it on the statute book for many years were elected by men alone; and the Legislature that has just restored it was elected by men alone. Nevertheless, Eastern anti-suffragists are pointing to its restoration as an instance of the baleful effects of equal suffrage. Nevada has not yet had a Legislature elected by men and women together. Wyoming has.

A. S. B.

SIX STATES REJOICE

In three Northern and three Southern States the suffragists are now celebrating their sweeping legislative victories, which took place at almost the same time in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee.

New York has especial reason for pride, since the vote for the suffrage amendment in both houses of the Legislature was unanimous. It has also an even greater incentive than any of the other States to work hard for success at the polls, because a victory in the Empire State will mean more to the rest of the country than would a victory anywhere else. When that great State comes in, the back of the opposition will be broken in the East, as it is already broken in the West.

New Jersey has especial cause to work hard for success, since New Jersey was the pioneer woman suffrage State. Tax-paying women voted there from 1776 to 1844, when they were unjustly and illegally deprived of the right—Woodrow Wilson says, because the women generally voted the Federalist ticket, and so when the opposite party came into power it took the ballot away from them. In addition, New Jersey bears an especial responsibility, because it will vote on the question in September, while the other campaign States do not vote till November; and the good or bad outcome in New Jersey will affect the result in the other States. Therefore suffragists all over the country feel a particular interest in the New Jersey campaign. With the editor of The Woman's Journal, this interest is intensified because New Jersey is her native State.

Massachusetts has all manner of incentives to hard work, in her fine historical traditions. She was the cradle of the American Revolution, and has been a hot-bed of reform movements. Moreover, as Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has pointed out, Massachusetts has helped by her financial aid to carry every Western State that has been won for equal suffrage for many years past. Yet in spite of devoted and long-continued activity, she has not until now succeeded in becoming a campaign State herself. She has saved others; herself she could not save. When Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was asked the reason of this, she said it was because for fifty years the most progressive men and women of Massachusetts have been moving out West, while their places have been filled up by wave after wave of immigration from Europe. These new arrivals often make very valuable citizens: but most of them come here imbued with all the Old World ideas as to the inferiority and subjection of women, and they have to become Americanized before they can be converted. Nevertheless, Massachusetts has at last won "a place in the sun." She will work with ardor to keep it.

West Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas have abundant reason for pride in that they have scored the first legislative victories in the South for full woman suffrage (Missouri got the amendment submitted by initiative petition). Each has stirring historic memories to inspire it. West Virginia's victory is now complete, so far as the needed legislative action is concerned, and the amendment is sure of going before the voters. With Arkansas and Tennessee more remains to be done, and they mean to do it; but two years ago who would have imagined that those two Legislatures would give a majority vote in both houses for a suffrage amendment? The world moves: and on this question it is moving fast.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND GAMBLING

Efforts to legalize race track gambling have lately been defeated in California, Utah and Colorado. In each case the defeat was attributed to the influence of the women voters. So was the abolition, years ago, of the laws in Wyoming and Idaho which formerly licensed gambling.

Dr. Talcott Williams, of Philadelphia, is reported to have declared in a recent address that the women in the enfranchised States vote in favor of gambling, year after year. It would be interesting to know upon what he bases this astonishing charge.

Former Chief Justice Groesbeck of Wyoming was a strong opponent of licensed gambling, and fought it in season and out of season. In a letter to the editor of The Woman's Journal, he says:

"The influence of the women voters has always been on the side of good government, and opposed to gambling and immorality."

This is the general testimony from the enfranchised States. Chief Justice Groesbeck adds:

"Impartial suffrage is firmly fixed in the affections of our people. The Constitutional Convention of 1889, which framed our present organic law, passed the woman suffrage clauses with only one dissenting vote. We have lost nothing, and gained much, by our many years of equal rights. The women electors of Wyoming are as modest, womanly and God-fearing as the women of New England; and we would not discard the 'home element' in our politics if we could."

A. S. B.

ROSE LIVINGSTON'S RECORD

A deep impression has been made by Rose Livingston, "the angel of Chinatown," in the series of addresses that she has been giving in Massachusetts. After hearing her, in several instances officers of the Anti-Suffrage Association have resigned and joined the suffragists.

In consequence, Miss Livingston's character and veracity have been assailed by the opponents of equal rights. At a recent anti-suffrage meeting, Mrs. William Lowell Putnam asserted that "a written statement made on the highest authority" said Miss Livingston had done "a certain amount of attempted rescue work in Chinatown," but that she was considered "unreliable."

The alleged "authority" quoted by Mrs. Putnam is strictly anonymous. Here is what some persons who are not afraid to give their names say about Miss Livingston.

Mr. James Lees Laidlaw, a well-known banker of New York City, writes to Mrs. Walter G. Morey, who has been arranging Miss Livingston's meetings:

"I am not at all astonished that the opposition to Rose Livingston has appeared. She is so direct and truthful in her statements that she is bound to offend someone. Unfortunately, those who are used in any attempts to discredit her are not the persons against whom she is talking, but are frequently cats' paws (undoubtedly in many cases without their own knowledge) of the vicious interests of the country.

"I have known Rose Livingston's work for a number of years, and have had occasion to investigate her statements, and have never found her to be anything but truthful. In every instance those who have attempted to discredit her have had to retract their statements, and have in many cases themselves been the discredited parties.

"The story of her being mentally deficient or feeble minded is too ridiculous to treat seriously. On the contrary, her mind and judgment are too good to be convenient for some of those who are thriving by immoral practices.

"In one case which was tried in the Court of Special Sessions in New York, a man who had attacked her was sent to prison in spite of strong political influence which was brought to bear in his favor, and in spite of all attempts to discredit Rose Livingston's testimony."

Mr. Lawrence Chamberlain, of 141 Broadway, New York City, writes to Mrs. Morey:

"I have intimate knowledge of Miss Livingston's work in Chinatown and other similar places in New York and vicinity. I can say from personal experience that her work among those she serves is of the most heroic kind, and probably is without parallel in this country. In addition, there are available well-authenticated records (of which I have copies) of hundreds of instances in which she has been the saver, in more senses than one, of her unfortunate sisters. At my instance the Police Department of New York, during the present administration, has gone into Miss Livingston's work, and I have in my possession a letter from the Department tending to corroborate what I have told you.

"The statement that Miss Livingston is incapacitated in any way for the work that she has so successfully carried on for many years, should not be dignified by reply. Her work and its results speak for her capacity. Those of us who have been honored by her presence in our homes know her as one of the most remarkable women of this day.

"I am glad to testify in this manner, and could be quite specific in answer to any criticism that may be brought through ignorance, prejudice, or conflicting interest."

Anyone wanting further testimony as to Rose Livingston's character and work is referred to former Assistant District Attorney Frank P. Moss, of New York, and to Mr. Nathan Smythe (son of the well-known Congregational minister, the Rev. Newman Smythe, of New Haven, Conn.), who was counsel for Mr. James Lees Laidlaw in the prosecution of a white slaver who assaulted Miss Livingston on the steps of a Chinatown dive some years ago.

A. S. B.

VOTERS VS. VICE

Mrs. Putnam, in her criticism upon Miss Livingston, said that the suffragists propose "to abolish human passion." What it is desired to abolish is the practice of entrapping innocent girls and forcing them to lead an evil life against their will. To say that this cannot be stopped would be to declare the breakdown of civilization.

It is notorious that in many places the officers of the law side with the white slave traders, and oppose the rescue of their victims. Rose Livingston has met with many such cases.

Mrs. Florence Kelley tells of two thoroughly good, respectable Norwegian girls, newly landed, coming to do housework in Philadelphia, where friends had engaged places for them. The agent of the Travelers' Aid Society saw them get off at the station, but she could not speak Norwegian, and an agent of the white slavers could. The girls were told that they had not yet reached their destination, and were hurried on board the cars again, one being given a ticket to Scranton and the other to Wilkes-Barre. An attempt was made to trace them—not by the public authorities, but by private benevolence. It was a week before they were found. Then one was dead, and the other was insane, and had to be deported as a pauper lunatic.

Nobody was punished. No serious effort was even made to bring the guilty parties to justice. There were three officials—State, county and local—whose right and duty it was to undertake it, but none of them moved in the matter. Mrs. Kelley says: "In some places white slavery is as firmly entrenched today behind the legal authorities as black slavery ever was." She considers that officials would be less likely to connive at such crimes if their re-election depended in part upon the votes of women. The same opinion is expressed by Rose Livingston, by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, President of the National Association of Florence Crittenden Homes, and by many others who have practical experience of rescue work. It is significant that everybody who makes a money profit out of white slavery is opposed to votes for women, and warmly approves of the exertions of the Anti-Suffrage Association.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

PENNSYLVANIA

The reporting out of the suffrage amendment from the Senate Committee without a hearing was blocked last week by Senator Daix, who insisted on a hearing. It is expected that a hearing will be held about the middle of March.

When the suffrage resolution came up for a vote in the House recently, Representative Urich made an impassioned protest against its passage. The House passed the resolution nevertheless, and right on the heels of that action his daughter Josephine called the members of a local club to her home and organized them into a suffrage league. She was made secretary and Miss Florence Boehm was elected president. Most of the members are students at Lebanon Valley College. Arrangements are now being made by Miss Urich for a number of suffrage meetings, to which all the students of the college will be invited.

The idea of having every suffragist who received a valentine this year ask the sender to pledge his vote to the suffrage amendment when it comes up for a referendum next November, has produced excellent results in Pennsylvania. Reports at State Headquarters of the Pennsylvania suffragists indicate that at least a hundred thousand votes have been won over—and the returns are not all in, either. Miss Sara Miller, of Harrisburg, originated the idea of making St. Valentine an ally.

The Suffrage moving picture, "Your Girl and Mine," was given in the Victoria Theatre in Philadelphia last week.

TENNESSEE

Miss Mary Penn Thompson, a well-known and popular teacher of Nashville, has been chosen to succeed Mrs. Ida Clyde Clarke as president of the Business Women's Equal Suffrage League. Mrs. Clarke tendered her resignation in an open meeting recently. Miss Adelaide Lyon was elected secretary to succeed Miss Grace Albright, who also tendered her resignation recently. Other business transacted was the discussion of plans for an entertainment, which the Stagecrafters will give soon for the benefit of the league.

At a meeting of the Nashville Equal Suffrage League, held last week at the Hotel Hermitage for the purpose of furthering the plans of organizing in preparation for the coming suffrage campaign, it was decided to bring to Nashville Miss Jane Thompson of Chicago as suffrage speaker and organizer. Mrs. Kittie Reno reported that her class in public speaking was progressing satisfactorily and a vote of thanks was given Miss Pauline Sherwood Townsend for her offer to train the class.

WASHINGTON

Senator Howard Taylor, who introduced a bill soon after the organization of the Senate, providing for the repeal of the mothers' pension law, passed at the 1913 session, has found his assault upon that measure to be so unpopular that he has concluded to back down gracefully, and will now consent to let the law remain upon the statute books, with a few amendments.

The Seattle Union Record says that Mr. Taylor wants to be Governor, and that protests poured in so fast from the people with regard to the bill that he feared his gubernatorial boom was in danger of being pierced.

INDIANA

In accordance with the action of the Convention of May, 1914, the Franchise League is to be hostess to the Mississippi Valley Conference, which will meet in Indianapolis March 7 to 9, inclusive; and it will hold its own annual convention immediately following, on March 10. The Branch Leagues are urged to send large delegations to both gatherings, in order that they may draw instruction and inspiration from the former, and attend to the very important League business at the latter.

All members of the League, whether delegates or not, may participate in discussion at both.

The Conference dinner on Monday evening will be a brilliant affair, which no one should miss. (Tickets $1.00. Send orders, with money, to Mrs. J. F. Barnhill, at League Headquarters, 816 Odd Fellows' Bldg., Indianapolis—early if possible; by Monday at 9 A. M. at the latest.

The chairmen of committees are as follows: General chairman, Dr. Amelia R. Keller; Credentials, Mrs. Caroline B. Curtis; Decorations. Mrs. Ida Gray Scott; Finance, Mrs. Horace C. Stilwell; Publicity, Mrs. Julia C. Henderson; Program, Miss Harriet Noble.

The Wabash Valley Suffrage Conference, which was held recently in Sullivan, was a success throughout. Sullivan suffragists issued a special edition of the Daily Times. Fifty women arrived on a special car from Terre Haute, and an overflow meeting was necessary.

Seats at the conference were arranged for 150. This proved entirely inadequate. The back rows stood on chairs so that they might see, and others who could not get near placed boxes under the windows outside and stood on them, leaning through.

SOUTH CAROLINA

L. P. Chamberlain, professor of Latin at the State University, addressed the Equal Suffrage League at the Charleston Museum, Feb. 15. At a short business session a revised constitution and by-laws were adopted. Professor Chamberlain said woman suffrage is not nearly so revolutionary as some other things which have been conceded to women during the past hundred years. He asked what women are being educated for if not to help in matters which the vote regulates. He pointed out that there are approximately 74,000 persons employed in manufacturing plants in the State at present, of which number 15,000 are women, and 8,000 children, between the ages of 12 and 16 years.

WEST VIRGINIA

During Miss Ida Craft's visit to Charleston, where she conducted a suffrage school, she spoke before the Colored Institute. Three hundred students as well as the faculty heard her, and a league was immediately formed to further the work among the colored people.

Miss Craft has agreed to return to West Virginia from May 8 to 22. Miss Aimee Hutchinson has also promised a week or so.

West Virginia suffragists are planning to hold a conference at Fairmont the middle or last of March, at which plans for the coming campaign will be made. Every one who is interested in the ratification of the suffrage amendment is urged to attend this conference, held in connection with a meeting of the State executive committee.

One hundred copies of the suffrage edition of Puck were sold on the street by boys and by members of the Equal Suffrage League at Wheeling recently. Copies of the Woman's Journal are sold there every week.

Wheeling suffragists will hold a bake sale at Shifel's store Feb. 27.

One of the best ways to secure ratification is to increase the circulation of the Journal. If you take it yourself, send it to a friend or to the editor of a paper. Subscriptions may be sent to Miss Florence Hoge, 1300 Market St., Wheeling.

THE WOMEN'S PRAYER

Used by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in Starting Its First Campaign

GREAT Jehovah, Ancient of Days, thy women beseech thee to help them to their inheritence so long denied. Strike off from us the bonds that have weighed upon us through the ages. Give us the faith to believe that we can serve thy great design side by side with our men.

Give us the courage at this time to win our freedom for the good of the coming generations to be borne and reared by us. Light up our hearts with the desire for a great service to the end that thy world may be peopled by souls that live according to thy will. Instill into the minds of men and women alike the knowledge that women cannot serve thee in perfectness while they must serve men in imperfectness. We know that now at last has come our tardy hour in the slow centuries and we ask thee to stretch forth thy loving hand and aid us to be free.

This we ask for ourselves and our men and our children and our children's children for all time that we may be able from this year onwards to work untrammelled against war and injustice and evil, that we may begin to become what thou designed us to be and begin to make thy world thine own.

ILLINOIS

Resolutions were recently adopted pledging the support of the Chicago Political Equality League to the city firemen's bill for the double platoon system. The bill will be voted on in the April election.

The league approved the bill to raise the compulsory education age to 16 years, the unit plan for vocational education, the establishment of the minimum wage and shorter hours of labor for women.

MAINE

"Filled to capacity utterly fails to describe the condition of the House chamber and gallery" at the legislative hearing on woman suffrage, according to the Portland Argus.

Robert Treat Whitehouse of Portland, President of the Men's League, conducted the hearing for the petitioners, and there were addresses by Miss Helen N. Bates, President of the Maine W. S. A., Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, President of the State W. C. T. U., who presented 5000 cards signed by women wishing to vote; Charles S. Stetson, Master of the State Grange; Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, and Halbert P. Gardner.

The anti speakers were Mrs. Morrill Hamlin, Mrs. Byron Stevens, Mrs. J. F. A. Merrill, Mrs. George F. Bird, and Mrs. Philip Willis McIntyre.

KANSAS

The House passed a mothers' pension bill last week by a vote of 90 to 10. The pension allowed is $12 a month for the first child, and $6 for each additional child. The Senate had attempted to tack on a referendum joker, but the House took this off.

MASSACHUSETTS

The final decision of the Massachusetts Legislature to grant a referendum on suffrage has been followed by a very active lining-up of the newspapers of the State. So far suffragists appear to have secured the support of a great majority of the papers of widest circulation, only a scattering journal coming out with any real opposition.

The executive board and many of the State's most active workers gathered in Greenfield Friday, Feb. 26, to attend the board meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A., which under the by-laws must be held once each year in the western part of the State. Local entertainment was provided by Greenfield suffrage workers, among the features being the presentation of "Your Girl and Mine," which was secured for the local theatre for the occasion.

At town election in Swampscott last Monday three members of the Swampscott Suffrage League were at the polls all day distributing suffrage literature and soliciting voters' signatures for the canvassing cards. The expression of interest displayed by voters was most encouraging.

ALABAMA

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has received from Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, president of the Alabama E. S. A., a letter stating that Prohibitionists are blocking the suffrage bill in Alabama. This is a decidedly new turn in suffrage affairs, as the "wets" have formerly had all the credit for opposing woman suffrage. Mrs. McCormick, in commenting upon the situation, said:

"Apparently the Prohibitionists of Alabama are afraid that if they allow the suffrage bill to pass the present Legislature and come before the voters at the general election a year from next November, it will be defeated, and they will bear the odium of supporting an unpopular cause. They don't care to take this responsibility.

"Suffragists have been saying that they did not wish to complicate their question by linking it up with any other issue, even prohibition, but it remained for the Prohibitionists of this Southern State to try to keep prohibition and suffrage separate."

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

A dinner was held last week at the Brighton in honor of the birthdays of Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Anna H. Shaw. It was attended by over thirty active suffrage workers of the District, who forgot serious things for the time, and indulged in reminiscences and suffrage stories.

NEW JERSEY

A Jubilee Dollar Dinner at the Down Town Club in Jersey city was one means the New Jersey suffragists used last week to celebrate their victory in becoming the first campaign State of 1915. The men of the State will have a chance to enfranchise their women folk next September while the men of other campaign States must wait till Nov. 2.

At the jubilee dinner banners telling of the number of women who vote and the number of States where women vote decorated the hall. Over the speakers' table was an American flag and under it the banner of the De Hart Equal Suffrage League. Miss Elsie McCracken and Mrs. Andrew J. Steelman were in charge. Mrs. M. L. MacNaughton was toastmistress. The speakers were Mrs. Thomas F. Meaney, Mrs. E. F. Feichert and Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, of New York. Mrs. Greeley said: "Ask your butcher when he is cutting your next beefsteak if he will vote for the amendment. Ask the man who puts out your ash barrel. Ask the baker. They all have a vote."

The Junior Equal Suffrage League of Newark, composed of working girls, agreed some time ago to give a supper to every hungry man, women or child who would come to them. An average of two hundred and fifty have appeared and this is their sixth week. The Newark Equal Suffrage League immediately decided to help the girls. The supper is served at Headquarters, 33 Halsey street, with the women serving and the girls waiting on the people. One-minute speeches to the voters has brought out the fact that many of them are going to vote for woman suffrage at the special election to be held in September. They have not only signed slips themselves, but have constituted themselves committees on behalf of the women to go to the lodging-houses and quarters where men congregate and get other signatures. Many expressions of good will and of desire to help are given. In the matter of enrollment the two leagues are making great headway, and are firm believers in "New Jersey next."

Mrs. Antoinette Funk, vice-chairman of the Congressional Committee of the N. A. W. S. A., and a member of the National Campaign Committee, went to New York, Feb. 20, to hold a conference with Mrs. Stanley McCormick, chairman of the Finance Committee, and with the New Jersey leaders on the approaching campaign in New Jersey. Since the suffrage amendment in New Jersey will be submitted to the voters at a special election in September, while the other States will not vote until November, the National Association will concentrate its earliest efforts upon that State.

Plans have been made for a three weeks' automobile tour through the State as soon as the weather and roads permit. Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of Congressional Committee, and Mrs. Winston Churchill, New Hampshire member of the Campaign Committee, will be among those who will make the trip.

MISSISSIPPI

The eleventh annual convention of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association will meet, by invitation of the Civic Improvement Club, in the city of Greenville on April 7 for a two days' session. All sessions, both business and social, will be held in the Grand Opera House.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Medill McCormick will make addresses. The suffrage picture play, "Your Girl and Mine," will be presented on the evening of April 8. Altogether the convention will be the most important and brilliant in the history of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, and the public is cordially invited to attend. Mrs. Annie Kinkead Dent of Yazoo City is the president of the Mississippi W. S. A.

VIRGINIA

Speaking in Richmond recently, Miss Kate Gordon of Louisiana said her mission is to find out how the South is going to have the suffrage extended to the women—by national enactment or by State enactment, "for," she said, "the South cannot always stand in the way of progress." The women, therefore, decided to ask the National Democratic convention of 1916 for a suffrage plank in their platform.

Many ward meetings are being held in Richmond, with home and out-of-town speakers. Mrs. B. B. Valentine has made a number of engagements to address meetings of labor unions and other organizations of voters.

MISSOURI

The Missouri Equal Suffrage Association answered the question whether women wanted the vote by having representatives from each of the women's organizations in the State speak for them before the joint committee of the House and Senate which gave a hearing recently to the women who advocated the submission of a suffrage amendment in 1916.

Mrs. Henry Ess spoke for the Federation of Clubs. She referred to the splendid vote in Jackson County, saying that it would have been carried had the campaign lasted one week longer. Miss Pearl Mitchell spoke in behalf of the women farmers of Missouri. She is an officer of an organization composed of practical women farmers who own and operate their own farms. Miss Ruth White, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Women's Trade League, spoke for that organization. Mrs. W. S. Dysart spoke for the W. C. T. U. Miss Laura Runyon of Warrensburg spoke for the teachers, and Mrs. Morrison-Fuller spoke for the taxpaying women. Miss Jane Thompson spoke from the standpoint of the women who have voted in Illinois and were disfranchised on coming to Missouri. Mrs. W. C. Fordyce spoke as the third generation coming to the Legislature asking for the ballot, and begged that it not be necessary for her to send her daughter on the same errand. Mrs. Miller, State president, then summed up the question by giving an analysis of the vote, showing why the question should be resubmitted. The whole program was very effective and made a good effect on the Legislature. Enough votes are assured to bring the amendment out of committee.

The suffrage school recently held in St. Louis had a membership of eighty. Suffrage leaders in St. Louis were heard to say that it had done more to further suffrage in St. Louis than any other one undertaking. As a result of the school many new speakers and workers have been found. It was in charge of Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing. Mrs. Moyer-Wing is now in the State holding smaller suffrage schools.

NEW YORK

Rochester suffragists had a joyous time celebrating their entrance into the struggle of a full campaign recently. Four of them, Mrs. W. H. Bullis, president of the Political Equality Club; Mrs. Ruth Kimball Jencks, Mrs. Ada Chase Dudley and Miss Anne Herendeen, donned sandwich boards and went forth to let the city know of their victory. One sandwich said: "New York State Legislature has passed the Woman Suffrage Bill. Vote Yes November 2." The other placards told of a campaign jubilee and dance.

"Lead us not into temptation" is a prayer the members of the Woman Suffrage Party are saying since the suffrage bill passed the Legislature, for politicians, becoming increasingly kind, have offered the women permanent headquarters free of charge in many districts. It is a temptation for money is needed for so many purposes during the campaign, but all offers have been courteously refused.

The legal duties and rights of watchers at the polls will be taught to 2000 women and men in a School for Watchers at the Polls which has been arranged by the Woman Suffrage Party of New York. Representatives of the Honest Ballot Association, the Citizens' Union and other political organizations will lecture to groups of volunteer watchers in the five boroughs. As there are over one thousand polling places in Greater New York and as ample substitutes will be provided, over two thousand students have enrolled.

A protest rally against the suffrage records of Senators Root and O'Gorman was held in New York City on Feb. 22 by the Congressional Union. A demand was made for the passage of the Bristow-Mondell Resolution by the U. S. Congress. The speakers were Sen. Joseph L. Bristow, Hon. Herman A. Metz, Charles Edward Russell, Alice Paul, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Rheta Childe Dorr. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Doris Stevens and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, founder and head resident of the Henry Street Settlement, made her first public appearance as a suffragist on the platform at the Women and War meeting at Cooper Union, Feb. 19, under the joint auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party and the People's Institute. Other speakers were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mme. Slavko Grouitch, Miss Helena Losanich, and Miss Angela Morgan.

Another mass meeting held under the joint direction of the People's Institute and the Woman Suffrage Party was held on Friday evening.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

There was an interesting public hearing at Laconia last week with a queer outcome. The question was on restoring to Laconia women the right of school suffrage, granted by the State in 1878, but which had been annulled by the city charter. At the hearing, which concerned House Bill 375, there was a large attendance, including about fifty women. Prominent women, including Mrs. Mary Gale Hibbard, Mrs. Laura E. Varney, president of the Woman's Club, and Miss Martha E. Johnson, the only woman tax collector in the State, spoke in favor of the bill. Several men also spoke in favor, including Rev. F. M. Sleep of the Episcopal church, and Mayor George B. Cox. After a unanimous vote by the audience in favor of the bill the committee brought in an unfavorable report! Chairman William B. Johnson and Rep. Charles R. Pease, both of Ward 2, were the only committee members in favor.

Franklin went through a similar experience; but Franklin women got their rights back so they could vote at the last election. In Manchester and Nashua also they have got new charters so that women voted for the first time on school matters at the municipal election last December. Laconia, the thriving Lake city, hopes for favorable action on the minority report when the bill comes up in the House.

The bulletin of the Y. M. C. A. at the railway station in Concord, N. H., contains a warning that the women of San Francisco are making strenuous efforts to prevent a portion of the World's Fair grounds being set aside for purposes of prostitution. The bulletin warns all girls in any part of the country against answering advertisements promising them positions at the World's Fair. They say there are no openings in any reputable employment.

TEXAS

A vote is expected at any moment in the Texas House, as The Woman's Journal goes to press, and Mr. Burmeister, the author of the resolution, is confident it will receive the necessary two thirds.

Mrs. B. J. Cunningham has been re-elected president of the Galveston Equal Suffrage Association. Other officers chosen were: Dr. Ethel Lyon Heard, first vice-president; Mrs. J. C. Ralston, second vice-president; Mrs. C. H. McMaster, third vice-president; Mrs. G. Scott Shannon, recording secretary; Miss Edith Warringer, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Herman Bornefeld, treasurer.

The membership shows an increase of 100 over 1913. The present membership roll has 303 names.

In this grand old State of Texas,
With its men and ranches great,
We've not many things to vex us,
But the worst of these I'll state.
Men think they raise cows and cotton,
So must always have the reign,
While the "women folks" don't need it,
For "the women just raise Cain."

Chorus:

'Twas a long wait for Woman's Suffrage,
'Twas a wait full of woe,
But we'll soon have our Equal Suffrage,
For now the men all know
That it's "good-bye" to "Special privilege,"
Farewell, things not square!
It's a short way now to Equal Suffrage,
For we're almost there.

New Orleans has an entirely new feature of the "jitney" car craze. Not only has she a woman driver but a seven-passenger touring car which is run for working girls only and on a five cents a ride basis.

"KNOW your ground and the battle is half won"

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By Alice Stone Blackwell. Spicy presentation of anti-suffrage fallacies. It covers many States and many arguments. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 75c.

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By Alice Stone Blackwell. Illustrated. Short and to the point. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. A brief answer to anti-suffrage charges against prominent suffrage leaders. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

THE TEST OF EXPERIMENT.
Price, postpaid, 2 for 5c; per 100, $2.

AN OPEN LETTER TO CLERGYMEN.
Price, postpaid, 2c each; per 100, $1.50.

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Price, postpaid, 2c each; per 100, $1.02.

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KENTUCKY

Louisville suffragists are planning to find out what the business men and women think of equal suffrage, and to this end will send committees to interview the occupants of all the big office buildings. The Louisville Suffrage Association, which will undertake the work, will district the downtown centers and assign committees to each of the large buildings. The object of the survey is to get an accurate gauge of the pro-suffrage and anti-suffrage sentiment represented by the State legislators, and to have it on hand when the psychological moment for asking them to support suffrage legislation arrives. The suffrage committees will ask the occupants of the business buildings to answer, in writing, a series of questions regarding their attitude toward votes for women.

Jassamine County has been enrolled as the eighty-fifth Kentucky county ready to work systematically for equal suffrage. Mrs. Ethel Pearson was elected President, and Mrs. Grace Rawlston Franklin, Secretary-Treasurer. There will be regular monthly meetings, and the association starts with nearly 100 members.

Many of the students of Asbury College signed cards and pledged themselves to activity in the suffrage cause, following a suffrage address recently by Mrs. Desha Breckinridge. Prof. E. T. Franklin of the college presided.

Louisville Headquarters was the scene, on Feb. 12, of an animated culinary contest. Suffragist-made bread, cakes, pies, candies, pickles, preserves, salads and other "goodies" were displayed in the big show window and many were sold even before the winners were announced. Mrs. W. H. Bradbury was chairman of the Contest Committee, and her assistants were Mesdames Attila Cox, Jr., Harriet Cory, Churchill Humphrey, John D. White, Dr. Louise Lawrence and Misses Caroline Leib and Emily Bullett.

Co-operating with the Louisville Woman Suffrage Asociation is a leading department store which has sent out 5,000 slips in merchandise packages, advertising the Woman Suffrage Number of Puck.

The Louisville Herald, one of the John C. Shaffer syndicate of nine big newspapers, all loyal suffrage advocates, is most substantially aiding the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association. It has placed copies of The Woman's Journal in eight of its districts for sale on the streets. The newsboys get the profits.

The Kenton-County Equal Franchise Association has passed resolutions of appreciation for the faith in American womanhood shown in the National Congress by Hon. John W. Langley of Kentucky.

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, of Morehead, president of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, recently addressed an organization in Baltimore that has launched a plan to eradicate illiteracy among the adults of Maryland. She called at the White House and explained the methods employed in the moonlight schools in Kentucky to President Wilson.

"You are doing a wonderful work and I wish to compliment you heartily," the President is quoted as telling Mrs. Stewart.

GEORGIA

The Georgia Men's League for Woman Suffrage is doing splendid work in different parts of the State. Leonard J. Grossman, the brilliant young Atlanta attorney, is president, and it is largely through his efforts that some of the largest organizations in the South have endorsed woman suffrage.

The officers of the Georgia Woman Suffrage League, a State organization, are Mrs. Frances Smith Whiteside, president; Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy, first vice-president; Miss Laura Berrien, second vice-president; Mrs. William H. Yeandle, recording secretary; Mrs. Jack Hawkins, corresponding secretary; Miss Ethel Merk, treasurer; and Mrs. A. G. Helmer, auditor.

The officers of the Atlanta Woman Suffrage League are Mrs. Eugene Mitchell, president; Mrs. James R. Little, first vice-president; Mrs. L. B. Wylie, second vice-president; Miss Mary C. Barker, secretary; Mrs. Thomas Moody, treasurer, and Miss Marian Morris, auditor. Mrs. Mitchell is prominent in club work in the city. She is chairman of the press publicity for the Georgia Mothers' Congress and Parent Teacher Association, member of the Pioneer Society and the Atlanta Woman's Club and several church and literary societies.

Mrs. Whiteside, the State president, was formerly the president of the Atlanta W. S. L. She is prominent in civic, educational and social affairs. She is a sister of Senator Hoke Smith and Miss Burton Smith.

The financial report of the Congressional Union for the year 1914 shows that the expenditures for the year exceeded those of 1913 by over $10,000, and that the voluntary cash contributions were more than $16,000 greater. The total receipts from all sources in 1914 were $37,457.25 and the total expenditures $37,426.88, while in 1913 the receipts were but $27,377.99 and the expenditures $27,352.35.

LITERARY NOTICES

"Soul-Spur," a book of ideas and ideals, by Richard Wightman, is worthy the name. There is a strong, high note throughout. Especially noteworthy is "The Eyes of a Friend." "There is no sex in friendship," says Mr. Wightman, "for sex is of the body and friendship is of the soul." (The Century Co., New York.)

"Success with Hens," by Robert Joos. (Forbes & Co., Chicago.)

"Social Life in Old New England!" This is a title to conjure with, and Mary Caroline Crawford has done it justice. (Little, Brown and Company, Boston. $2.50 net.)

In "Adventurings in the Psychical," Mr. J. Addington Bruce has endeavored to reinforce the view of personality set forth in an earlier work, and to contribute something toward the knowledge of the progress of science in the "naturalization of the supernatural." (Little, Brown and Company.)

Lucy Re-Bartlett's "Transition—A Psychological Romance," has a special appeal for youth with its ideals, its enthusiasms, its intense disillusions, and its desire to battle with "the giant evils of the day." But all thoughtful readers of the story will find much that is interesting and inspirational in its broad human sympathy, and its attempt to face fairly the fundamental issues of life.

Poems of Human Progress, by James Harcourt West. The Tufts College Press. Price $1.50.

Progressivism and After, by William English Walling. The Macmillan Company.

Study in Social Justice Looking to Co-operation as Offering the Solution of Difficulties, by Isaac Roberts. Roberts and Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Stock Exchange from Within, by W. C. Van Antwerp. Doubleday, Page and Company.

The Paramount Problem: Industrial Emancipation, by Fred W. Jobelmann. The Bonville Industrial Corporations League of Portland, Oregon. Price 10c.

How Is Our President Elected; A Voter's Primer, by Coleman E. Andel. Donand Publishing Company, 1 Liberty street, New York City. Price 10c.

At the Heart of Things. Issued by the Nunc Licet Press, 920 Nicollet avenue, room 221, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Cinderalline, or the Little Red Slipper, by Florence Kiper. Dramatic Publishing Company, Chicago. Price 25c.

Teaching Sex Hygiene in the Public Schools, by Dr. Edith B. Lowry. Forbes and Company, Chicago.

The Home Nurse, by Dr. Edith B. Lowry. Forbes and Company, Chicago.

The Making of a Man, by O. Edward Jauney, M.D. The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

The Woman Thou Gavest Me, by Hall Caine. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Letters of a Woman Homesteader, by Elinore Pruitt Stewart. Houghton, Mifflin Co., 4 Park street, Boston, Mass.

The Social Significance of the Modern Drama, by Emma Goldman. Richard G. Badger, Boston, Mass.

To Authors and Publishers:

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LESSONS FOR A SUFFRAGE SCHOOL

By Henrietta Livermore

I.—The Evolution of Suffrage

The evolution of suffrage is the history of democracy struggling toward its ideal of self-government. Hence an historical perspective is necessary.

1215. King John at Runnymede gave to the victorious Barons the charter of English Liberty, the Magna Charta. The Magna Charta agreed there should be "no taxation without the consent" of the Council of 25 Barons. Thus the King in return for money and men gave the Barons "voice" and power. This gave to the Barons a check on the power of the King.

1295. King Edward I. called the "Mother Parliament," the first Representative Parliament in the world in which it was asserted "That which concerns all, should be considered by all." This Parliament was to be a check on the Barons. These two principles, government by consent and no taxation without representation, were loudly voiced at the time of the American Revolution, and both are embodied in our Declaration of Independence:

"To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed"—followed, in the enumerated unjust acts of the King, by "For imposing taxes on us without our consent."

These are two foundation principles of our government, and they are still denied to women.

United States Franchise

1. The first voters got their right by the original colonial charters, most of them including religious qualifications, and all of them including property qualifications, thus restricting the ballot to relatively few men, as only 4 per cent. could vote. In Massachusetts only members of the Orthodox Church in good and regular standing could vote. In New York Jews were disfranchised, in North Carolina Catholics, and you had to believe in the Trinity to vote in Delaware.

2. After the Revolution, for the sake of "common defense" and the "general welfare," the religious qualification was removed. A large number of men were then enfranchised.

3. In 1790, by the Naturalization Act of Congress, another large number of men were enfranchised, which act also enfranchised their descendants.

In spite of the Declaration of Independence, the principle of manhood suffrage was odious to the leaders of politics and not accepted in practise. Probably as high as one-half of the adult males were disfranchised by the property qualifications established in the first constitutions set up after the Revolution.

Gradually the property qualifications in the States were removed.

The negro was enfranchised by the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Federal Constitution in force in 1870, and the "good" Indians in 1889.

Today the principle of universal manhood suffrage has been accepted in the United States. To be a voter, a man must be 21 years old, native-born or naturalized (with a few educational and addjtional qualifications in some States).

This is the history of giving the vote into the hands of the men-people. It has been an evolution and development toward self-government through the vote.

II.—What Is the Vote?

It is the symbol of citizenship, given to those capable of self-government.

It is the right protective of all other rights without which no right already obtained can be safeguarded.

It is the safe channel through which the voice of the oppressed or an exploited class may become articulate.

It is the great educator, which stimulates citizens to reflect on public problems, public welfare and public characters.

It is the best instrument ever devised to measure accurately public opinion in the shortest possible time.

It is the necessity of the many, not the privilege of the few; the necessity of the wage-earner as of the home-keeper.

It is the peaceable weapon of civilization, where ballots take the place of bullets, and can be used equally by the weak and the strong.

It is the guarantee of equality before the law of every individual human being who uses it.

It is the ultimate source of power in a democracy, and the foundation on which rests our entire government.

WHICH DO YOU DO?

Some question is raised in the campaign in YOUR State. Do you turn to your file of The Woman's Journal and quickly find the complete, accurate story of the facts? Or must you write a letter and lose a week's valuable time in waiting?

Such a file should be kept in every suffrage headquarters. Every suffrage speaker, every press chairman, every State or league president, every debater or canvasser should keep a file. It will help every day.

Every week The Woman's Journal has requests for information which could have been secured by consulting a file. Think of the time it would save YOU.

Bound volumes of The Woman's Journal will be sent for $3, express prepaid. A binder for filing the current numbers will be sent for three new subscriptions at $1 each, or for 80 cents.

BIG CONFERENCE TO MAKE PLANS

Mississippi Valley States Will Discuss Best Methods of Campaign at Indianapolis

Throughout the great Middle West and South leading suffrage workers are preparing to attend the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference in Indianapolis March 7, 8 and 9.

"For the next few years this Mississippi Valley will be in a constant campaign because there never will be a time when in some of the States the question of woman suffrage will not be before the voters," writes Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, chairman of the Conference. "We will therefore discuss why two States won, why five States lost; what is the best manner of campaigning; what are the wisest methods of organizations; and will practically impress upon the people team work as applied to both. We will find out if possible who our enemies are; will try to find means of interesting good people who are indifferent; we will discuss the Southern question from all its angles; will talk of literature, the best kinds for campaign, the best kinds for organization, the form in which it should be gotten up and will talk of its distribution. There will be discussion on press work and those of us who have had experience in organizing counties and holding meetings in townships will tell how that was done. We will try to find out if possible what is the best way at this time to gather money and we will have one session on peace and one-half of an afternoon on national action discussing presidential suffrage, federal suffrage, the Mondell resolution and the Shafroth resolution."

The Conference will be welcomed by Governor Ralston and a representative from the Chamber of Commerce. Mme. Schwimmer will be the speaker at a big Sunday afternoon meeting. Monday evening there will be a dinner at the Hotel Claypool.

The general chairman of arrangements is Dr. Amelia R. Keller, 816 Odd Fellow Bldg., Indianapolis; the chairman of hotel accommodations is Mrs. F. R. Wands, at the same address.

REPORTS ON LOW WAGES OF WOMEN

Thousands Receive Pay Inadequate for Health, Says New York Investigating Board

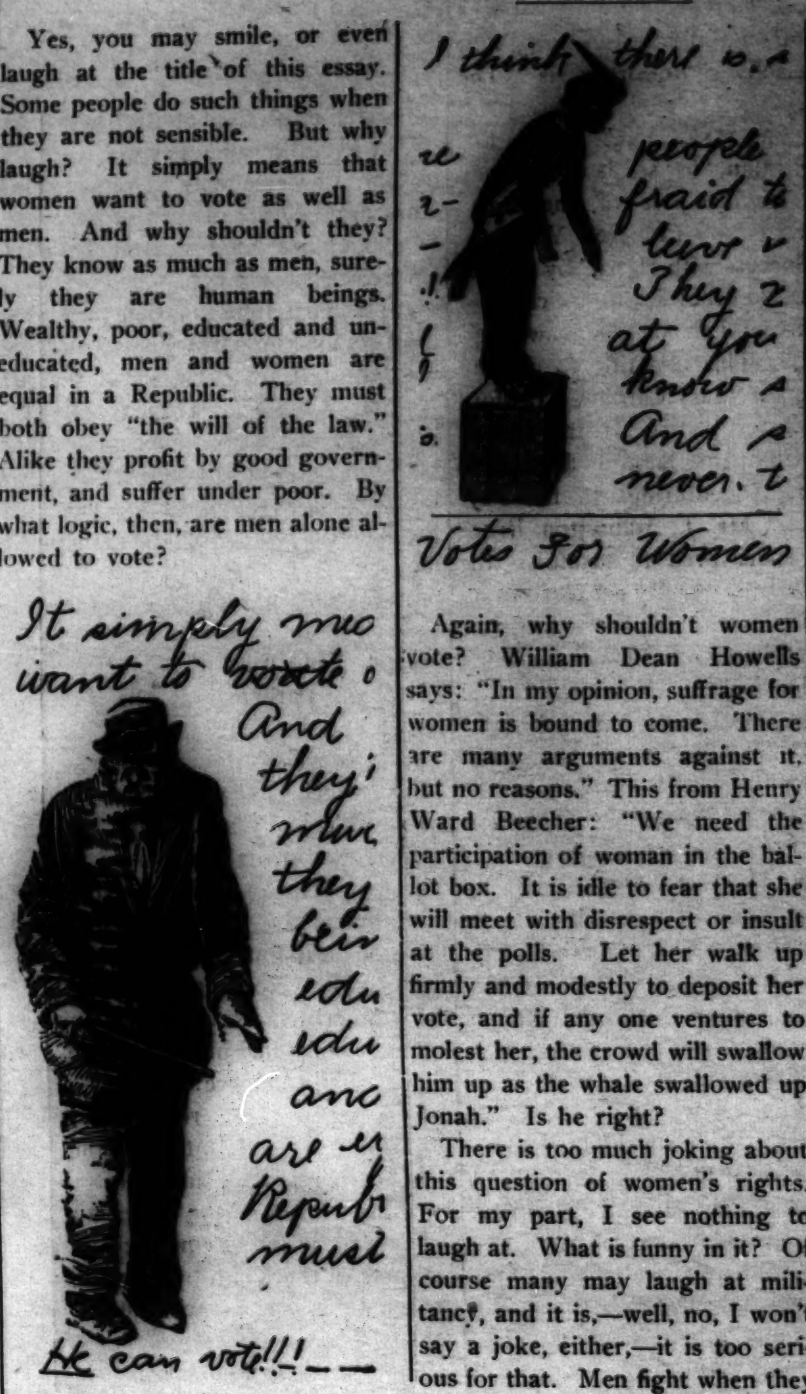
"That thousands of women and minors employed in industry throughout the State of New York receive wages that are inadequate for them to live in health and decent comfort," is the conclusion of the committee of the New York Legislature investigating factory conditions. For example, in stores alone, more than 20,000 women and girls, constituting 54 per cent. of all employed, received less than $7.50 per week; about 10,000, or more than one-fourth of those employed, received less than $5.50 per week. In shirt and paper box factories, more than half of the women workers received less than $7 a week, and one-fourth received less than $5.

In order to remedy these evils, the commission recommends the enactment of a law creating a Wage Commission similar to that in Washington and other suffrage States.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

By Eleanor Priest, Age 14

Yes, you may smile, or even laugh at the title of this essay. Some people do such things when they are not sensible. But why laugh? It simply means that women want to vote as well as men. And why shouldn't they? They know as much as men, surely they are human beings. Wealthy, poor, educated and uneducated, men and women are equal in a Republic. They must both obey "the will of the law." Alike they profit by good government, and suffer under poor. By what logic, then, are men alone allowed to vote?



Again, why shouldn't women vote? William Dean Howells says: "In my opinion, suffrage for women is bound to come. There are many arguments against it, but no reasons." This from Henry Ward Beecher: "We need the participation of woman in the ballot box. It is idle to fear that she will meet with disrespect or insult at the polls. Let her walk up firmly and modestly to deposit her vote, and if any one ventures to molest her, the crowd will swallow him up as the whale swallowed up Jonah." Is he right?

There is too much joking about this question of women's rights. For my part, I see nothing to laugh at. What is funny in it? Of course many may laugh at militancy, and it is,—well, no, I won't say a joke, either,—it is too serious for that. Men fight when they don't get what they want; why shouldn't women fight in their way? Although I don't believe in militancy, I think there is something to it.

Some people are actually afraid to say they believe in woman suffrage! They might be laughed at, you know! I think I know somebody like this. And some people never think about the question at all. But the one who says this, does: "The natural right of a woman to vote is just as clear as that of a man, and rests on the same ground. Since she is called on to obey the laws, she ought to have a voice in making them."

Any man hearing that the class of people not allowed to vote are "women, idiots and lunatics" ought to be ashamed to hear it. Imagine classing a sensible human being with an idiot! And it is classing her with them, for those are the kind of people not allowed to vote, people who know nothing.

Oh! you may laugh, but you who do, please answer me a single question: How can the government be "of the people, by the people, and for the people," when only men vote?

BILLY SUNDAY ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Opposition, Says Evangelist, Has Crawled Out of Saloons and Breweries

The Billy Sunday Tabernacle in Philadelphia was crowded the afternoon of Feb. 18, when Mr. Sunday devoted his address to Woman Suffrage.

"I want you to understand that I am not standing up for votes for women simply because it's popular. I was for it before it was popular," said the evangelist.

"I have always thought that it was a queer law that would let a whiskey-soaked old ward heeler vote and keep a bright, snappy woman away from the polls.

"We had a war once upon taxation without representation. Somebody once said that women would make a fine muss of it. If women would make more of a muss of it than the men have I'd like to see how they do it. One of the principal reasons that I'm in favor of women's suffrage is because the opposition has crawled out of the saloons and breweries."

The suffrage workers gave Mr. Sunday a bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums. Suffragists and W. C. T. U. workers had banners displayed in many parts of the building.

The Idaho Senate has passed what is described as the most thorough-going measure for the relief of the unemployed ever considered by any American legislative body. It proposes to make it the duty of County Commissioners to provide emergency employment for all unemployed who have resided in the State for six months or more.

JUGGLE SUFFRAGE IN NO. DAKOTA

Senate Recalls with Seeming Impunity Amendment It Had Previously Passed

A legislative body can still juggle with the question of enfranchising women—seemingly with impunity.

The North Dakota Senate last week recalled the suffrage amendment, which it had passed the week before. It then tabled the amendment by a vote of 27 to 21. The amendment passed both Houses of the Legislature two years ago, had passed the Senate this year, and was awaiting action in the House.

The significance of the Senate's move is not yet fully evident. It is reported that a filibuster on all administration measures was threatened by anti-suffrage senators unless the suffrage amendment was recalled. Evidently some of the men preferred to let the women's resolution be killed rather than have their own endangered.

The amendment was recalled on Feb. 18. The next day Senator Kretschmar moved to reconsider the vote on the resolution. The Senate then voted to table his motion, and along with it went the suffrage amendment. A two-thirds vote will be required to take it from the table.

The largest suffrage organization in New York City is the Woman Suffrage Party, founded by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. In Greater New York there are 151,668 enrolled members. One-third of these are men. During 1914, 45,615 new members were enrolled.

SECRETARY SIGNS IN NEW YORK

Final Act of Legislative Campaign Comes with Purple and Yellow Quills

In the presence of a distinguished gathering of suffragists from all parts of New York, Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, signed the resolution of the Legislature authorizing the submission of a suffrage amendment last week. It was the final act of the legislative campaign.

First Mr. Hugo was presented with a purple quill tied with a green and white ribbon, the colors of the Women's Political Union. The secretary signed his first name to the document and returned the quill to Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain. Miss Alberta Hill then gave him a quill tinted yellow, the color of the Woman Suffrage party, with which he signed his surname.

"Your signature to this measure," said Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, "marks the climax of all our pilgrimages to Albany. I hope you will be not only the first but the last Secretary of State to sign a suffrage resolution like this one, for we confidently expect to win this fall."

The National Consumers' League, through Mrs. Florence Kelley, its General Secretary, has suggested to the New York Telephone Company that it would be better to raise the pay of the telephone girls rather than to reduce rates to the consumers, as a result of the investigation of New York telephone rates by the Foley Commission, which showed that the telephone company was making such large profits as to warrant some change.

LAST LAUGHS

Teacher: "Willie, what is your greatest ambition?"

Willie: "To wash mother's ears."

Some men say they have too much respect for women to want to see them in politics. Why not have more respect for politics?—Puck.

"What do they mean by the horns of a dilemma?"

"Two autos, I suppose, honking at you at once."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Even Nietzsche admitted woman was a riddle to him. No man professes to understand her. Is that the reason men feel so competent to represent her in politics?—Puck.

Dauber: "I observe that you don't like my pictures, sir; but I can only paint things as I see them."

Critic: "Then you shouldn't paint while you're seeing things like that."—Boston Transcript.

Jaggs: "In spite of all youish have said we men are still yoursh lords and masters. Take it from me, you women will never vote in thish State."

His Wife: "That's right. Any woman who votes will be perfectly sober."—Puck.

The teacher was examining the class in physiology. "Mary, can you tell us," she asked, "what is the function of the stomach?"

"The function of the stomach," the little girl answered, "is to hold up the petticoat."—Buffalo Express.

Professor (in history): "How was Alexander II of Russia killed?"

Freshman: "By a bomb."

Professor: "How do you account for that?"

Freshman: "It exploded."—Punch Bowl.

"Do you women realize what you are doing? Suppose you got to holding office—with your inexperience it would be ten years before you would be ready to pass any laws."

"Well, ask any business man if that wouldn't be the best thing that could possibly happen to the country."—Puck.

A young British officer in charge of a remote station in South Africa received from his superior officer at the base this message: "War has been declared. Arrest all enemy aliens in your district." Promptly the superior officer received this reply: "Have arrested seven Germans, four Russians, two Frenchmen, five Italians, two Roumanians and an American. Please say who we're at war with."—Boston Globe.

Willis: "Going down to vote?"

Gillis: "No. Haven't got the time. What's the use, anyway? The politicians have the elections all fixed. I don't register half the time."

Willis: "But this is on the proposition of giving the women the right to vote."

Gillis: "Give me my hat quick! We've got to knock that out. The idea of their wanting a share in the most sacred and cherished right that a man has!"—Puck.